

NAVAL BILL IS SUBJECT FOR DEBATE.

The Leader of the Republican Hosts, Mr. Foss, Pays a Splendid Tribute to Mr. Boutelle.

BUILDING A NAVY FOR PEACE.

Philippines Recognize No Virtue Unless Accompanied by Force—True Liberty is Liberty Under Law.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The house today entered upon the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with the prospect of a severe struggle ahead over the question of the armor plate building ships in the government yards and the provision in the bill for the coast and geographic survey. The bill carries \$12,000,000 more than any previous naval bill. To-day Mr. Foss, the acting chairman of the committee, and Mr. Cummings, the ranking minority member of the committee, defended the bill. The latter declared himself in favor of paying \$545,000 for Krupp armor until all the ships authorized were built, and said that the committee had information, the source of which he was not at liberty to reveal, showing that we could obtain Krupp armor at a price lower than any other country in the world.

All efforts to secure an agreement failed, and the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payne, of New York, in the chair), for an indefinite period for general debate ahead. Mr. Foss made a general preliminary speech.

In opening, Mr. Foss paid a tribute to Mr. Boutelle, (Maine), chairman of the committee, whose illness had prevented him from attending the sessions of the house since the Christmas holidays.

Carries a Large Appropriation.

The bill, Mr. Foss explained, carried a total appropriation of \$61,200,000, the largest naval appropriation ever reported to an American Congress.

After explaining the various items in the bill, Mr. Foss said:

"We are building a navy for peace; we are building it not to provoke war, but to conserve international concord; we are building it in order that the nations may take warning that if American honor is assailed American valor will defend. The nation which is armed and ready to fight is the least likely to be called upon to do so. The best peace conference is a strong and efficient navy. Sea power is recognized the world over as the strength of a great nation. We are building a navy to maintain our foreign policy; to defend the Monroe doctrine, and to guard the proposed Nicaragua canal, which, I trust, will never be built, unless the American navy has the right, as it has the ability, to defend it in time of war.

Different Watchword for the Future.

While protection to ourselves was the watchword of the past century, commerce will be the watchword of the coming century. We will not only continue to build our own ships of American material, fashioned by American hands, but at the same time we will build as we have been building recently, ships for Japan and Russia, and in time, by reason of the decreased supply of iron and steel in other countries, we will be building the navies of England, of France, of Germany and the other great naval powers. Men will not embark in commercial enterprises beyond the seas unless they know that their own country has the ability to protect them in every port and harbor in the world, and when an American merchantman goes to foreign ports he will go there backed, if necessary, by an American man-of-war, to see to it that he had the rights and privileges of the most favored nations. The American navy will thus play an important part in securing our commercial supremacy."

Power of the American Battleships.

The American battleship would also play, he said, no inconsiderable part in the civilization of the Philippines. "The American school ma'am, with her spelling book, may enlighten the mind," he said; "the American missionary, with his Bible, may soften the heart, the commercial traveler may teach them the laws of trade, but they recognize no virtue unless accompanied by force, and the American battleship anchored within the harbor of Manila will do more than anything else to teach them that liberty is not license, but that true liberty is liberty under law, respect for order and reverence for justice."

GRANDPA HOAR OBJECTS

To the Selection of Senators by the People.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—When the senate convened to-day the house joint resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the people was laid before the senate. As it was about to be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, Mr. Butler, (N. C.), asked that it be read, and then addressed the senate briefly. He declared it was the function of a committee of the senate to consider, not to another legislation. He thought this question had been so thoroughly considered that it was not necessary to send it to a committee, and he therefore moved that it be placed on the calendar.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, said

that as Mr. Butler was disposed to cast imputation upon the committee, he desired the right now to inform him that he was mistaken. "I do not," he said, with a snap, "quite like to have the senator attack the committee on privileges and elections in advance of its action upon the measure."

Mr. Hoar's Usual Objections.

Mr. Hoar called attention to the gravity of the proposition, and submitted that the matter should not be considered by a committee of the senate. He did not approve of the proposed amendment, holding that its adoption would give the United States two legislative bodies, both chosen by the people in popular election, the only difference being that the senators would have a larger constituency than the representatives.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.), expressed his regret that reflections had been made upon the committee on privileges and elections.

The motion to place the resolution on the calendar was withdrawn, and it was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

During almost the entire session the senate had under consideration the Alaskan civil code bill. The amendment providing for the mining of gold along the beach in the district was perfected, after a discussion lasting nearly four hours.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Will Be a Combination of Pleasure and Business—Remain Three Days at His Old Home.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The details of the President's trip to New York and Canton are practically completed. The party, consisting of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Mrs. Hobart and Garrett A. Hobart, the widow and son of the late Vice President, and Dr. Rixey will leave here for Paterson, N. J., in a private car attached to the regular 10 o'clock train, on the Pennsylvania railroad, next Thursday morning. The presidential party will remain in Paterson, as the guests of Mrs. Hobart, until Saturday morning, when they will go to New York, to attend the ecumenical conference on foreign missions, at Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening. While in New York the party will take a train for Canton, Ohio, where they will remain about three days, reaching Washington on their return, Thursday or Friday, of next week.

OUR SENATORS

Looking Out for West Virginia. Bridge for Big Sandy—Books for the Blind to be Secured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Elkins, to authorize the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Big Sandy river from Kenova, W. Va., to Catlettsburg, Ky., was taken up to-day and passed. A similar bill was introduced in the house by Representative Dovenor, and will be considered at an early date.

Senator Elkins has several bills pending, which he expects to get through the senate soon. Among these is a measure to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind. It is shown that books in raised letters, to be read by the sense of touch, are few in number, and expensive, and are collected in the libraries of the schools for the blind in the several states under act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Besides collections are maintained in certain libraries of the larger cities for a more or less limited use among the blind men. Upon the assumption that these libraries would be willing to lend their books to blind readers at a distance, if transportation were furnished, Senator Elkins proposes by the bill mentioned, to provide for the transportation of books, pamphlets and other matter in raised characters, in packages not exceeding seven pounds in weight, free of postage to blind readers, and also upon their return to the depositories.

The measure will be of great service to the Romney Institute, among others, of its class.

Increased Salaries for Letter Carriers.

The senator is also interested in the bill providing for the gradual increase of the salaries of letter carriers in the eight hundred free delivery cities of the United States. The maximum salary allowed under the bill is \$1,200 a year.

Senator Elkins is endeavoring to have so much as may be necessary of the appropriation of \$472,000 for the improvement of the lower Big Sandy, set aside for the purpose of purchasing lock sites on the Tug and Louisa Forks of the river for future use.

Senator Scott to-day introduced a bill for the relief of Sidney A. Shaw, of Parkersburg. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay Captain Shaw, late commander of a company in the Fifteenth West Virginia infantry, the emoluments and allowances of a captain of cavalry, from April 3, 1864, to June, 1864, less the amount already paid him, and any allowances that may be due him as chief engineer for the time specified.

This is a duplicate of the bill introduced in the house in December by Congressman Freer.

Liberal Appropriation for Guard.

Senator Elkins is striving to secure a liberal appropriation for the National Guard of the country, provision for which is before Congress. The first move for an increase in the amount usually allowed, \$400,000, to \$2,000,000, but it looks now as if the bill will be cut in half, and the amount left at \$1,000,000. This will be a substantial increase, however, and it is possible that

other advances will be made at the next session.

Many of the business men of Washington, backed by strong political considerations, are endeavoring to have President McKinley to appoint Hon. Charles F. Scott, formerly of Parkersburg, as one of the two civil commissioners for the District of Columbia, and the movement is very likely to succeed. The term is for three years, and the salary \$5,000 annually. Judge Scott is now serving on the police court bench, a position he fills with marked ability.

Senator and Mrs. Elkins had all their family home with them to dinner Saturday evening, and to-night they entertain a few friends informally, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, which occurred Saturday. In connection with this celebration, announcement is made in society circles of the engagement of Mrs. Bruner, the senator's daughter by his first marriage. Mrs. Bruner, who is a widow, resides in New York City.

BOERS ARE FLEEING.

Such is the Story Told by the British—Investment at Wepener Has Been Absolutely Abandoned.

LONDON, April 17.—At 15 a. m.—Lord Roberts has spread his net far and wide to catch the adventurous commandos that have been making mischief in the southeastern part of the state. The net has not yet been drawn in, but at the headquarters of Lord Roberts the impression exists that the power of the Boers is decreasing.

A Daily News correspondent has them fleeing to the southeast; a Standard correspondent reports them fleeing northward; a Daily Telegraph correspondent says that some of them are going north and others south, while a Morning Post representative says it is not known what the Boers are doing. Evidently the feeling at Bloemfontein is that the dispositions of Lord Roberts are such as to enable him to concentrate a large force rapidly at any point. The Boers, being aware of this, are presumed to be thinking now chiefly of retreat.

The investment of Wepener, according to a special dispatch from Bloemfontein, has absolutely been abandoned. According to a Bethany dispatch, the Boers are unable to retreat northward because the British strongly hold all roads.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

King Oscar has left Stockholm on his way to England.

Yesterday's rain and wind storm in western Kansas appears to have passed off without having caused any loss of life.

Dankmar Adler, an architect of national reputation, died in Chicago Monday. Mr. Adler designed the Chicago Auditorium and several huge convention halls.

The reports circulated of conferences between Count von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, and the Boer delegates are semi-officially declared to be pure invention.

Four persons are dead and two are dangerously wounded at the mining town of Windber, near Johnstown, Pa., as the result of a drunken row in a disorderly house there, Sunday night.

Three of the four plants of the American Steel & Wire Company, at Joliet, Ill., have suspended operations and over 1,000 men were made idle. The causes of suspension and how long it will last are not known.

The cases involving the Kentucky governorship were docketed in the United States supreme court Monday. The supreme court has advanced the case to be heard on the 30th inst., and gave each side four hours for argument.

The Rev. William J. Rutledge, of Jacksonville, Ill., died yesterday, aged eighty-six. He is credited with being the first to suggest the idea of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was afterwards carried into effect by Dr. Ben F. Stevenson.

The supreme court yesterday decided the cases involving the stamp tax, as it applies to express packages, the question involved being whether the shipper or the carrier shall pay the express charges on packages. The opinion was handed down by Justice White and was favorable to the express companies.

In the Cripple Creek mining district it has been snowing almost constantly for two weeks. Railroads are blocked and mining operations seriously hampered. Similar conditions prevail in the Gilpin and Clear Creek county mining districts. The snow is from two to six feet deep on the eastern slope of the mountains.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, yesterday signed the bill providing for shorter hours of the drug clerks in the city of New York, and of the inspection of drug stores by the local board of health. Under its provisions drug clerks are prohibited from sleeping in the stores or in apartments connected with the stores.

The schedule meeting of the Eastern Base Ball League, which was to have been held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, yesterday, has been postponed until Wednesday next. President Powers said to-day that the make-up of the circuit for the coming season and the playing schedule would be made public at the meeting.

By an explosion of molten metal Monday morning, at the furnace of the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company, at Youngstown, Ohio, James Johnston, Wallace Alexander and Prockett Smith were terribly burned, the first two named probably fatally. The explosion was caused by the hot metal flowing into a water trough.

Captain Dodd, with a squadron of the Third cavalry, recently surrounded a village in Benguet province, and surprised two hundred insurgents, living in barracks, apparently a recruiting center for the province. The enemy lost fifty-three men killed. Our troops also captured forty-four men and burned the village. One American was wounded.

All the carpenters on Staten Island went on a strike Monday. The strikers demand an eight-hour day for five days of the week and a four hour day on Saturday and that no member of the union will be employed in any circumstances between 12 and 5 o'clock on Saturday. The minimum rate of wages demanded is forty cents an hour, with double pay Sundays and holidays.

The delegates at large from New York to the Republican national convention, will, it is understood, be Thomas C. Platt, Theodore Roosevelt, Chauncey M. Depew and B. B. Odell. The platform of the convention to-morrow will endorse the administration of William McKinley, ask for his re-nomination and endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and other Republican state officers and call attention to the low tax rate.

FIRST BLOOD SPILLED AT CROTON DAM.

Sergeant of the State Guard Killed by an Unknown Assassin Early Last Night.

FELL AT POST NUMBER TEN.

No One Saw the Flash or Heard the Shot—Soldiers Frantic Over the Crime.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 16.—The first bloodshed as the outcome of the strike at the Cornell Dam was the life blood of Sergeant Robert Douglass, of the Eleventh separate company, of Mount Vernon, who was shot dead by an unknown assassin while he was relieving guard at ten minutes to nine to-night. The wildest excitement prevailed throughout the camp as soon as the news of the assassination spread to the different tents, and the soldiers are frantic over the crime.

The point where the sergeant fell is known as Post Ten, which was in charge of Corporal McDowell. It is situated on top of the hill near Little Italy, where armed strikers were seen drilling or marching about early this morning brandishing rifles and shot guns. The spot is high over the huge pile of masonry and from it one can command without any one. No one saw the flash or heard the sound of the shot which killed Douglass, and it was a most mysterious affair.

Meanwhile the men picked up the fallen sergeant and carried him down the hill on a stretcher, but as soon as they reached Douglass' tent the poor fellow died without saying a word. Lieutenant Glover, with a squad of men, went up to the hilltop, where they made a thorough search, but failed to find any person up there. Then the guards were called in and concentrated in the valley, with the exception of those placed at the cable station, where the shooting took place.

REPUBLICAN FAITH

Which Will be Incorporated at the Philadelphia Convention, Has Been Agreed Upon by the Leaders.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A special to the Post from Washington says:

Administration leaders have agreed upon the issues and articles of Republican faith which will be incorporated in the national platform, to be submitted to the Philadelphia convention for ratification. A rough draft of the Republican party creed has been accepted by Republican leaders of the senate and Republican committeemen.

The opening declaration will be a hearty endorsement of President McKinley and a tribute to his personal management of the most brilliant military and naval achievements of the past century and unqualified approval will be accorded to all the administrative acts. The establishment of a gold standard will be dwelt upon, and a plank will be devoted to a renewed allegiance to the gold standard.

Keystone the Expansion Issue.

The keynote of the platform will be the expansion issue. A strong, clear utterance in favor of the retention of the Philippines will be delivered. There will be no positive affirmation of the right of this government to govern the Philippines. That will be left for future adjudication. The policy of protection will be affirmed and the platform will pledge the party to the support of the doctrine of reciprocity. A greater merchant marine and liberal pension laws will be demanded, and the Monroe doctrine reasserted. The Nicaragua canal will be supported, if no action is taken at this session of Congress. The developments of the war future in Cuba and the outcome of the municipal elections next month will largely shape the policy toward that island. Among other planks in the platform will be one in favor of an augmented navy, others in favor of civil service, free homesteads and restriction of immigration and temperance and woman's suffrage will also have a place in the platform.

DUKE D'ARCOS INSULTED.

By Mistake an Invitation Was Sent Inviting Him to Participate in the Dewey Day Celebration.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Mayor Harrison to-day received from Duke D'Arcos, the Spanish minister at Washington, the following reply to an invitation to attend the Dewey Day celebration in Chicago:

WASHINGTON, April 14. Sir—I return you, here enclosed, an invitation from the city of Chicago, for the celebration of the second anniversary of the battle of Manila, which I take for granted, has been sent to me by mistake, as it is the first discourtesy I have met with since I have been in the United States.

It is impossible for me to believe that you have advisedly asked me, the representative of Spain, to go to your city and rejoice with you on the destruction of the Spanish ships, and on the death of so many brave sailors—my compatriots. That would have been simply an insult; and, as I do not deserve it, I am perfectly sure, as I say, that all this is the result of an error. I have the honor to remain, sir,

Very respectfully yours, ARCOS.

In reply, Mayor Harrison has written the minister, explaining that the invi-

tation was sent through the carelessness or ignorance of a clerk, and extending sincere apologies for the unintentional discourtesy.

FOUNDED ON CONFESSION.

Presbyterian Church Cannot Change Its Creed, Says One of Its Leaders. Not Starited at Dr. Parkhurst.

NEW YORK, April 16.—If Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst's sermon, in which he assailed the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian church has occasioned astonishment among his fellow members of the New York presbytery, they decline to admit it, and it is considered improbable that any action will be taken by that body.

Dr. Parkhurst said to-day that he had nothing to add to what he had preached yesterday, and Rev. Dr. G. W. Birch, the stated clerk of the presbytery, who prosecuted the charges of heresy against Dr. C. A. Briggs and Prof. A. C. McGiffert, spoke hesitatingly of Dr. Parkhurst.

"It is not new for Dr. Parkhurst to talk that way," Dr. Birch said. "He has ever since I can remember, but he's a good Presbyterian just the same. He does not believe what he said, and yet I don't want to seem to be calling him insincere, either. He belongs to that class of men who have existed since the church was formed—who want the Confession of Faith abolished for a short creed. It amounts to the same thing, but the change cannot be made, for the Presbyterian church is founded on the Confession."

Is a Good Presbyterian.

"Dr. Parkhurst is a good Presbyterian, because he really believes that the Confession is Biblical utterance. Predestination was what he talked about yesterday, and that has always been debated, because nobody knows anything about it. But what is in the Bible is good enough for a Presbyterian, and I don't care to discuss it."

"But as Dr. Parkhurst said things which are antagonistic to the Presbyterian church, and declares he is not in sympathy, how can he still be a Presbyterian," was asked.

"He is because he has not been tried nor asked to resign," Dr. Birch said. "Then you still regard him as a good Presbyterian, and no action will be taken by the presbytery?"

"As far as I know, none will be, and I don't see why any should. It does not matter what he says. He's a smart man, and many people call him a great one. Certainly he is a friend of mine, and I dislike to discuss him."

TWELVE MILLS CLOSED.

Cause of the Shut-Down is Over-Production—Constituent Concerns in the Main Company.

NEW YORK, April 16.—John W. Gates, of the American Steel & Wire Company, was seen to-day in reference to a dispatch from the west, which stated that a number of the constituent concerns in the main company had suspended operations. He confirmed the statement, and said that twelve mills in the constituent companies have been shut down. They are located at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Joliet, Ill., Waukegan, Ill., Dekalb, Ind., New Castle, Ind., and Anderson, Ind.

Mr. Gates said the cause of the closing down of the mills was over-production. Mr. Gates said he was unable to state when the mills would resume operations, as they first would have to ascertain the cause of the over-production. When asked as to his view as to the trade situation, Mr. Gates stated that the shut down of the mills was the best evidence of the current situation.

Mr. Gates made another statement later, in which he said that the twelve mills which had been closed had a daily capacity of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons. He said that slack business was an additional reason for the suspension of operation. The best information is that the mills will be closed indefinitely. It is said that as many as 4,000 men, boys and girls will be affected by the shut down.

MILLER FOUND GUILTY.

The Lord Fauntleroy of Finance Will Serve Behind the Bars.

NEW YORK, April 16.—William F. Miller, of Franklin syndicate fame, was found guilty by a jury in the county court in Brooklyn to-night, of grand larceny in the first degree, for taking from Mrs. Katherine Mooser \$1,000, which she invested in his 520 per cent scheme "to get rich quick." The prisoner was remanded for sentence a week from next Friday. His counsel stated that the case would be appealed. For a moment or two after the jury had rendered its verdict Miller appeared to be dazed. He recovered himself, however, and entered into a spirited conversation with his counsel. The jury was discharged and Miller was taken to the Raymond street jail.

Farmers Interested.

A delegation of Marshall county farmers living along the proposed route of the projected railroads to the Ohio river from the coking coal fields will appear before the Marshall county commissioners to-day. They are all stirred up over the survey that has been made in the northern section of the county, and they want financial recompense if the outlined route goes through. They claim that the railroad will injure the county roads where they are to be traversed, and the farmers think that if the roads are to be spoiled something should come from the railroad in return, and they are also anxious to know which of the competing roads will be the real thing. Farmers from the Ohio county border to Majorville will be on hand.

Ohio Legislature Adjourns.

COLUMBUS, O., April 16.—The Ohio legislature adjourned to-day. Among other legislation killed by the adjournment was the million dollar appropriation for the Toledo exposition.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday; brisk to high southeasterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schepert, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 63; 8 a. m. 60; 9 a. m. 58; 10 a. m. 55; 11 a. m. 52; 12 m. 50; 1 p. m. 48; 2 p. m. 45; 3 p. m. 42; 4 p. m. 40; 5 p. m. 38; 6 p. m. 35; 7 p. m. 32; 8 p. m. 30; 9 p. m. 28; 10 p. m. 25; 11 p. m. 22; 12 m. 20.

FIRST DEGREE MURDER IS THE VERDICT

In the Mooney-Friday Trial for the Killing of James Hervey—The Jury Had a

STRUGGLE OF TWO HOURS

Before Its Verdict Was Reported at 10 O'clock Last Night—The Convicted Men

DID NOT SHOW ANY FEELING.

Mooney Tried to Stare Down the Twelve Jurors—Arnett's Motion for New Trial.

John Mooney and Frank Friday, alias "Doc" Riley, are found guilty of the murder of James Hervey in the criminal court of Ohio county, and if the new trial motion is overruled and the pardoning board does not intervene, they will pay with their lives the penalty prescribed by the law of the state for first degree murder.

The jury in this case, which had been out since 8:15 p. m., came in with its verdict at 10:10 o'clock, after having been out just one hour and fifty-five minutes. When the verdict was read



John Mooney.

the court room was filled, and scores surged in the hallway unable to gain admittance. No murder trial here in recent years has attracted nearly so much interest—this largely because of the entire absence of extenuating circumstances and the prominence of the murdered man and his family.

The court had met at 8 p. m., after having adjourned at 6:15 upon the completion of Mr. Howard's masterly plea for the carrying out of the full penalty of the law. Instructions for the jury were submitted by counsel for either side. Judge Huges went over the instructions and discarded every instruction offered by the state with one exception, the instruction which stated in effect that one was as guilty as the other, even if but one had fired the fatal shot. The instructions submitted by the defense (Colonel Arnett) were accepted. The charging of the jury occupied but a short time, and at 8:15 the twelve were conducted to the jury room.

Stayed for the Verdict.

The crowd stayed for the verdict, very few leaving even after an hour's waiting. At 9:35 there was a rush from the hall into the court room, and the cry went up that the jury had arrived at its verdict. People rushed within the railed space, and climbed upon chairs, others occupied the windows, and in fact every point of vantage was soon occupied. Then it turned out that it was merely a false alarm.

At 9:55 there was another scurry from the hallway and another rising in the seats, which induced Judge Huges to



Frank Friday, alias "Doc" Riley.

call out sternly, "Keep your seats, gentlemen." As well might he have tried to calm the Gulf of Mexico during a hurricane—the rush continued until it was ascertained that false alarm No. 2 had been rung in on the audience.

Finally, at 10:10 p. m., there were cries of "They're coming," and this time it was the real thing, for Sheriff Richards appeared coming down the private aisle, followed by Frank Stanton and the others of the jury. Amid breathless suspense when the proverbial dropping of a pin meant discord, the jury took their seats. Mr. W. H. Graebie, of the jury, who had been chosen its foreman, carried a little sheet